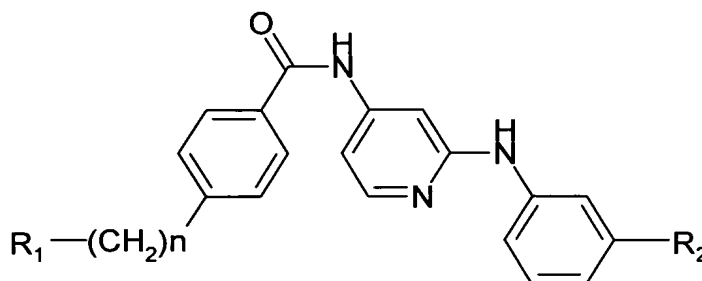


STATUS OF CLAIMS

In the Claims

The following is a marked-up version of the claims with the language that is underlined ("___") being added and the language that contains strikethrough ("—") being deleted:

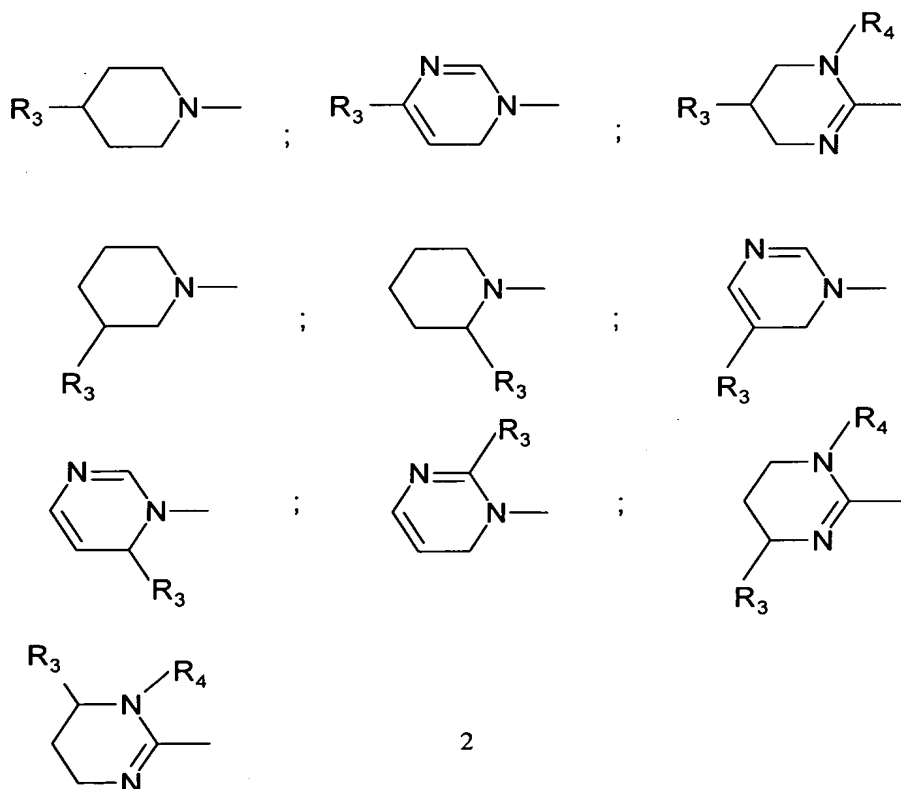
1. (Original) A compound selected from the group consisting of a compound of Formula I, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a stereoisomer thereof:



Formula I

wherein n is an integer;

wherein R₁ and R₂ are independently selected from the group consisting of:



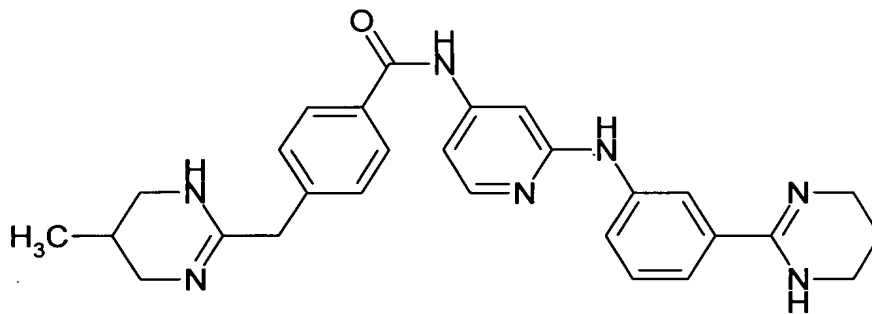
wherein R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H; alkyl; alkenyl; alkynyl; halogen; aryl; heteroaryl containing N, O, or S; NZ_1Z_2 , wherein Z_1 and Z_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl; and (CO)Y wherein Y is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl containing N, O, or S; and

wherein R_4 is selected from the group consisting of H and alkyl.

2. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 1.

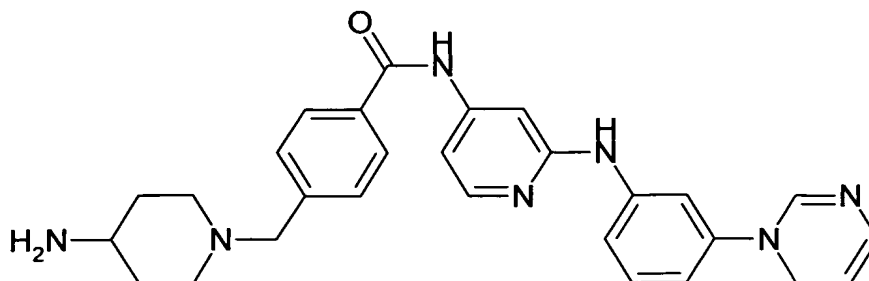
3. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein the aryl and heteroaryl are substituted with at least one of a halogen, an alkyl, an alkenyl, and an alkynyl.

4. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a compound of Formula II, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a stereoisomer thereof:



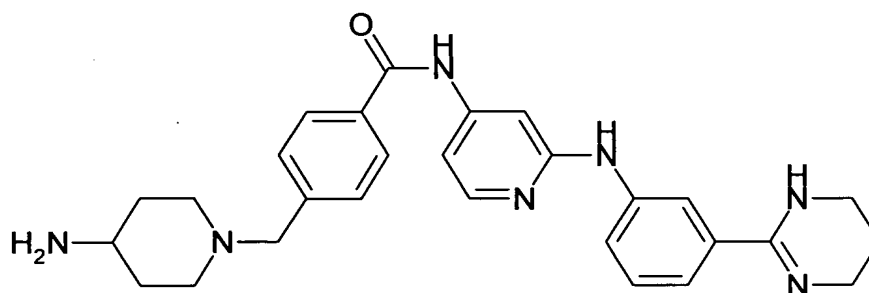
Formula II

5. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a compound of Formula III, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a stereoisomer thereof:



Formula III

6. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a compound of Formula IV, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a stereoisomer thereof:



Formula IV

7. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is derived from an inorganic acid or an organic acid, wherein the inorganic acid is selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfamic, phosphoric, and nitric acids; and the organic acid is selected from the group consisting of acetic, propionic, succinic, glycolic, stearic, lactic, malic, tartaric, citric, ascorbic, pantoic, maleic, hydroxymaleic, phenylacetic, glutamic, benzoic, salicylic, sulfanilic, 2-acetoxy-benzoic, fumaric, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, ethane disulfonic, oxalic, isethionic, and trifluoroacetic acids.

8. (Original) The compound of claim 7, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is derived from hydrochloric acid.

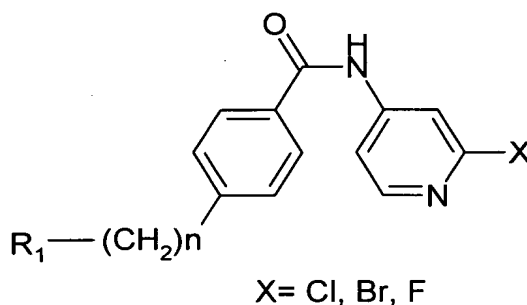
9. (Cancelled) The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound inhibits, regulates and/or modulates tyrosine kinase signal transduction.

10. (Cancelled) The compound of claim 9, wherein the tyrosine kinase is a receptor-type and/or non-receptor type tyrosine kinase.

11. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

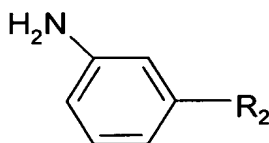
12. (Original) A method for making the compound of claim 1, comprising reacting
with

in the presence of a palladium coupling catalyst for promoting carbon-nitrogen bond-



forming cross-coupling.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the palladium coupling catalyst is one of



$Pd(OAc)_2$ with BINAP and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ with DPPF.

14. (Original) The method of claim 12, wherein the R₁ and/or R₂ groups contain protecting groups and the method further comprises a deprotection step.
15. (Currently Amended) A method of treating ~~or preventing~~ a tyrosine kinase-dependent ~~disease or condition~~cancer in a mammal in need of such treatment which is comprised of administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof.
16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.1 mg/kg of body weight to about 60 mg/kg of body weight per day.
17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.5 mg/kg of body weight to about 40 mg/kg of body weight per day.
18. (Cancelled) The method of claim 15, wherein the tyrosine kinase-dependent disease or condition is cancer.
19. (Original) A method of treating cancer in a mammal in need of such treatment which is comprised of administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof, in combination with a therapy selected from the group consisting of radiation therapy and chemotherapy.
20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.1 mg/kg of body weight to about 60 mg/kg of body weight per day.
21. (Original) The method of claim 20, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.5 mg/kg of body weight to about 40 mg/kg of body weight per day.
22. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the cancer is selected from the group of cancers consisting of cancers of the breast, leukemias, melanoma, stomach, colon, CNS, ovarian and prostate and lung.
23. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the cancer is chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).

24. (Original) A process for making a pharmaceutical composition which comprises combining a compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof, with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25. (Original) A composition comprising a compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof, and a compound selected from the group consisting of an estrogen receptor modulator, an androgen receptor modulator, retinoid receptor modulator, a cytotoxic agent, an anti-proliferative agent, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, an inhibitor of epidermal-derived growth factor, an inhibitor of fibroblast-derived growth factor, an inhibitor of platelet derived growth factor, an MMP inhibitor, an integrin blocker, interferon- α , interleukin-12, pentosan polysulfate, a cyclooxygenase inhibitor, carboxyamidotriazole, combretastatin A-4, squalamine, 6-O-chloroacetyl-carbonyl)-fumagillol, thalidomide, angiostatin, and troponin-1, tamoxifen and raloxifene.

26. (New) The compound of claim 1, wherein n is 0 or 1.

27. (New) A method of treating a tyrosine kinase-dependent cancer in a mammal in need of such treatment which is comprised of administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 26 or mixtures thereof.

28. (New) The method of claim 27, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.1 mg/kg of body weight to about 60 mg/kg of body weight per day.

29. (New) The method of claim 28, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.5 mg/kg of body weight to about 40 mg/kg of body weight per day.

30. (New) A method of treating cancer in a mammal in need of such treatment which is comprised of administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 26 or mixtures thereof, in combination with a therapy selected from the group consisting of radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.1 mg/kg of body weight to about 60 mg/kg of body weight per day.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the therapeutically effective amount is between about 0.5 mg/kg of body weight to about 40 mg/kg of body weight per day.
33. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the cancer is selected from the group of cancers consisting of cancers of the breast, leukemias, melanoma, stomach, colon, CNS, ovarian and prostate and lung.
34. (New) The method of claim 30, wherein the cancer is chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).
35. (New) A composition comprising a compound of claim 1 or mixtures thereof.